

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 18, 1768.

LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA,
to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

L E T T E R IX.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,



HAVE made some Observations on the Purposes for which Money is to be levied upon us by the late Act of Parliament. I shall now offer to your Considerations some further Reflections on that Subject; and, unless I am greatly mistaken, if these Purposes are accomplished, according to the express Intention of the Act, they will be found effectually to SUPERSEDE that Authority in our respective Assemblies, which is most essential to Liberty. The Question is not whether some Branches shall be lopped off—The Ax is laid to the Root of the Tree; and the whole Body must infallibly perish, if we remain idle Spectators of the Work.

No free People ever existed, or ever can exist, without keeping, to use a common, but strong Expression, “the Purse Strings” in their own Hands. Where this is the Case, they have a constitutional Check upon the Administration, which may thereby be brought into order without Violence; but, where such a Power is not lodged in the People, Oppression proceeds uncontrolled in its Career, till the governed, transported into Rage, seeks Redress in the midst of Blood and Confusion.

The elegant and ingenious Mr. Hume, speaking of the Anglo-Norman Government, says, “Princes and Ministers were too ignorant to be themselves sensible of the Advantages attending an equitable Administration; and there was no established Council, or Assembly, which could protect the People; and, by withdrawing Supplies, regularly and peaceably admonish the King of his Duty, and ensure the Execution of the Laws.”

Thus, this great Man, whose political Reflections are so much admired, makes this Power one of the Foundations of Liberty.

The English History abounds with Instances, proving, that this is the proper and successful Way to obtain Redress of Grievances. How often have Kings and Ministers endeavoured to throw off this legal Curb upon them, by attempting to raise Money by a Variety of Inventions under Pretence of Law, without having Recourse to Parliament? And how often have they been brought to Reason, and peaceably obliged to do Justice, by the Exertion of this constitutional Authority of the People, vested in their Representatives?

The Inhabitants of these Colonies have, on numberless Occasions, reaped the Benefit of this Authority lodged in their Assemblies.

It has been for a long Time, and now is, a constant Instruction to all Governors, to obtain a permanent Support, for the Offices of Government. But, as the Author of the Administration of the Colonies says, “this Order of the Crown is generally, if not universally, rejected by the Legislatures of the Colonies.”

They perfectly know how much their Grievances would be regarded, if they had no other Method of engaging Attention, than by complaining. Those who rule, are extremely apt to think well of the Constructions made by themselves, in Support of their own Power. These are frequently erroneous and pernicious to those they govern—Dry Remonstrances, to shew, that such Constructions are wrong, and oppressive, carry very little Weight with them, in the Opinion of Persons, who gratify their own Inclinations in making these Constructions. They CANNOT understand the Reasoning that opposes their Power and Desires: But let it be made their Interest to understand such Reasoning—and a wonderful Light is instantly thrown on the Matter; and then rejected Remonstrances become as clear as “Proofs of Holy Writ.”

The Three most important Articles, that our Assemblies, or any Legislatures, can provide for, are: First—The Defence of the Society: Secondly—The Administration of Justice: And, Thirdly—The Support of Civil Government.

Nothing can properly regulate the Expence of making Provision for these Occasions, but the Necessities of the Society; its Abilities; the Convenience of the Modes of levying Money among them; the Manner in which the Laws have been executed; and the Conduct of the Officers of Government; all which are Circumstances that cannot possibly be properly known, but by the Society itself; or, if they should be known, will not, probably, be properly considered, but by that Society.

If Money may be raised upon us, by others, without our Consent, for our “Defence”, those who are the Judges in levying it, must also be the Judges in applying it. Of Consequence, the Money said to be taken from us, for our Defence, may be employed to our Injury. We may be chained in by a Line of Fortifications; obliged to pay for building and maintaining them; and be told, that they are for our Defence. With what Face can we dispute the Fact, after having granted, that those who apply the Money, had a Right to levy it? For surely, it is much easier for their Wisdom to understand how to apply it in the best Manner, than how to levy it in the best Manner. Besides, the Right of levying is of infinitely more Consequence than that of applying. The People of England, that would burst out into Fury, if the Crown should attempt to levy Money, by its own Authority, have assigned to the Crown the Application of Money.

As to “the Administration of Justice”—the Judges ought, in a well regulated State, to be equally independent of the legislative Powers. Thus, in England, Judges hold their Commissions from the Crown, “during good Behaviour”; and have Salaries, suitable to their Dignity, settled on them, by Parliament. The Purity of the Courts of Law, since this Establishment, is a Proof of the Wisdom with which it was made.

But in these Colonies, how fruitless has been every Attempt to have the Judges appointed during good Behaviour: Yet, whoever considers the Matter, will soon perceive, that such Commissions are, beyond all Comparison, more necessary in these Colonies, than they are in England.

The chief Danger to the Subject there, arose from the arbitrary Designs of the Crown; but here, the Time may come, when we may have to contend with the Designs of the Crown, and of a mighty Kingdom. What then will be our Chance, when the Laws of Life and Death are to be spoken by Judges totally dependant on that Crown and Kingdom—sent over, perhaps, from thence—filled with British Prejudice—and backed by a standing Army, supported out of our own Pockets, to “assert and maintain” our “OWN Dependence and Obedience”?

But, supposing, that through the extreme Lenity that will prevail in the Government through all future Ages, these Colonies never will behold any Thing like the Campaign of Chief Justice Jeffereys, yet what innumerable Acts of Injustice may be committed, and how fatally may the Principles of Liberty be sapped, by a Succession of Judges, utterly independent of the People? Before such Judges, the supple Wretches, who cheerfully join in avowing Sentiments inconsistent with Freedom, will always meet with Smiles; while the honest, and brave Men, who disdain to sacrifice their native Land to their own Advantage, but, on every Occasion, boldly vindicate her Cause, will constantly be regarded with Frowns.

There are Two other Considerations relating to this Head, that deserve the most serious Attention.

By the late Act, the Officers of the Customs are “impowered to enter into any House, Warehouse, Shop, Cellar, or other Place in the British Colonies or Plantations in America, to search for, or seize prohibited or unaccustomed Goods,” &c. on “Writs granted by the inferior or supreme Court of Justice having Jurisdiction within such Colony or Plantation respectively.”

If we only reflect, that the Judges of these Courts are to be, during Pleasure—that they are to have “adequate Provision” made for them, which is to continue during their complainant Behaviour—that they may be Strangers to these Colonies—what an Engine of Oppression may this Authority be in such Hands?

I am well aware that Writs of this kind may be granted at home, under the Seal of the Court of Exchequer: But I know also, that the greatest Assertors of the Rights of Englishmen have always strenuously contended, that such a Power was dangerous to Freedom, and expressly contrary to the Common Law, which ever regarded a Man's House as his Castle, or a Place of perfect Security.

If such a Power is in the least Degree dangerous there, it must be utterly destructive to Liberty here. For the People there have Two Securities against the undue Exercise of this Power by the Crown, which are wanting with us, if the late Act takes place. In the first Place, if any Injustice is done there, the Person injured may bring his Action against the Offender, and have it tried by INDEPENDANT JUDGES, who are * NO PARTIES IN COMMITTING THE IN-

JURY. Here he must have it tried before DEPENDANT JUDGES, being the Men who GRANTED THE WRIT.

To say that the Cause is to be tried by a Jury, can never reconcile Men, who have any Idea of Freedom, to such a Power. For, we know, that Sheriffs, in almost every Colony on this Continent, are totally dependant on the Crown; and packing of Juries has been frequently practised even in the Capital of the British Empire. Even if Juries are well inclined, we have too many Instances of the Influence of overbearing unjust Judges upon them. The brave and wise Men, who accomplished the Revolution, thought the Independancy of Judges essential to Freedom.

The other Security which the People have at home, but which we shall want here, is this: If this Power is abused there, the Parliament, the grand Resource of the oppressed People, is ready to afford Relief. Redress of Grievances must precede Grants of Money. But what Regard can we expect to have paid to our Assemblies, when they will not hold even the puny Privilege of French Parliaments—that of registering the Edicts that take away our Money, before they are put in Execution.

The second Consideration above hinted at, is this: There is a Confusion in our Laws, that is quite unknown in Great-Britain. As this cannot be described in a more clear or exact Manner, than has been done by the ingenious Author of the History of New-York, I beg Leave to use his Words: “The State of our Laws opens a Door to much Controversy. The Uncertainty, with respect to them, renders PROPERTY PRECARIOUS, and GREATLY EXPOSES US TO THE ARBITRARY DECISION OF UNJUST JUDGES. The Common Law of England is generally received, together with such Statutes as were enacted before we had a Legislature of our own; but our Courts EXERCISE A SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY, in determining what Parts of the Common and Statute Law ought to be extended; for it must be admitted, that the Difference of Circumstances necessarily requires us, in some Cases, to REJECT the Determination of both. In many Instances they have also extended even Acts of Parliament, passed since we had a distinct Legislature, which is greatly adding to our Confusion. The Practice of our Courts is no less uncertain than the Law. Some of the English Rules are adopted, others rejected. Two Things therefore seem to be ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY for the PUBLIC SECURITY. First, the passing an Act for settling the Extent of the English Laws. Secondly, That the Courts ordain a general Set of Rules for the Regulation of the Practice.”

How easy it will be, under this “State of our Laws,” for an artful Judge to act in the most arbitrary Manner, and yet cover his Conduct under specious Pretences; and how difficult it will be for the injured People to obtain Redress, may be readily perceived. We may take a Voyage of Three Thousand Miles to complain; and, after the Trouble and Hazard we have undergone, we may be told, that the Collection of the Revenue, and Maintenance of the Prerogative, must not be discouraged.—And, if the Misbehaviour is so gross, as to admit of no Justification, it may be said, that it was an Error in Judgment only, arising from the Confusion of our Laws, and the Zeal of the King's Servants to do their Duty.

If the Commissions of Judges are during the Pleasure of the Crown, yet, if their Salaries are during the Pleasure of the People, there will be some Check upon their Conduct. Few Men will consent to draw on themselves the Hatred and Contempt of those among whom they live, for the empty Honour of being Judges. It is the fordid Love of Gain that tempts Men to turn their Backs on Virtue, and pay their Homage where they ought not.

As to the Third Particular, the “Support of Civil Government,” few Words will be sufficient. Every Man of the least Understanding must know, that the executive Power may be exercised in a Manner to disagreeable and harrasing to the People, that it is absolutely requisite, they should be enabled by the gentlest Method which human Policy has yet been ingenious enough to invent, that is, by the shutting their Hands, to “ADMONISH” (as Mr. Hume says) certain Persons “OF THEIR DUTY.”

What shall we now think, when, upon looking into the late Act, we find the Assemblies of these Provinces thereby stript of their Authority on these several Heads? The declared Intention of that Act is, “That a Revenue should be raised in his Majesty's Dominions in America, for making a more certain and adequate Provision for defraying the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government, in such Provinces where it shall be found necessary; and towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said Dominions, &c.”

Let the Reader pause here one Moment, and reflect—whether the Colony in which he lives, has not made such “certain and adequate Provision” for these Purposes, as is by the Colony judged suitable to its Abilities, and all other Circumstances. Then let him reflect—whether, if this Act takes Place, Money is not to be raised on that Colony without its Consent, to make a Provision for these Purposes, which it does not judge to be suitable to its Abilities, and all other Circumstances. Lastly, let him reflect—whether the People of that Country are not in a State of the most abject Slavery, while Property may be taken from them under the Notion of Right, when they have refused to give it. For my Part, I think I have good Reason for vindicating the Honour of the Assemblies on this Continent, by publicly asserting, that they have made as “certain and adequate Provision” for the Purposes above-mentioned, as they ought to have made; and that it should not be presumed, that they will not do it hereafter. Why then should these most important Truths be wrested out of their Hands? Why should they not now be permitted to enjoy that Authority, which they have exercised from the first Settlement of these Colonies? Why should they be scandalized by this Innovation, when their respective Provinces are now, and will be for several Years, labouring under Loads of Debts, imposed on them for the very Purposes now spoken of? Why should the Inhabitants of all these Colonies, be, with the utmost Indignity, treated as a Herd of despicable Wretches, so utterly void of common Sense, that they will not even make “adequate Provision” for the “Administration of Justice” and “the Support of Civil Government” among them, or for their “own Defence”—though without such “Provision” every People must inevitably be overwhelmed with Anarchy and Destruction? Is it possible to form an Idea of SLAVERY more complete, more miserable, more disgraceful, than that of a People, where Justice is administered, Government exercised, and a standing Army maintained, at the Expence of the People, and yet without the least Dependence upon them? If we can find no Relief from this infamous Situation, let Mr. Grenville set his fertile Fancy again at Work, and, as by one Exertion of it, he has stripped us of our Property and Liberty, let him by another deprive us of our Understanding too, that, unconscious of what we have been, or are, and unguided by tormenting Reflections, we may tamely bow down our Necks with all the stupid Serenity of Servitude, to any Drudgery, which our Lords and Masters may please to command.

When the “Charges of the Administration of Justice,”—“the Support of Civil Government;”—and the “Expences of defending, protecting, and securing” us, are provided for, I should be glad to know upon what Occasions the Crown will ever call our Assemblies together. Some few of them may meet of their own Accord, by virtue of their Charters: But what will they have to do when they are met? To what Shadows will they be reduced? The Men, whose Deliberations heretofore had an Influence on every Matter relating to the Liberty and Happiness of themselves and their Constituents, and whose Authority in domestic Affairs, at least, might well be compared to that of Roman Senators, will now find their Deliberations of no more Consequence than those of Confablers.—They may, perhaps, be allowed to make Laws for *locking of Hogs, or pounding of Stray Cattle*. Their Influence will hardly be permitted to extend so high as the *keeping Roads in Repair*, as that Business may more properly be executed by those who receive the Public Cash.

One most memorable Example in History is so applicable to the Point now insisted on, that it will form a just Conclusion of the Observations that have been made.

Spain was once free. Their Cortes resembled our Parliaments. No Money could be raised on the Subject, without their Consent. One of their Kings having received a Grant from them to maintain a War against the Moors, desired, that if the Sum which they had given, should not be sufficient, he might be allowed, for that Emergency only, to have more Money, without assembling the Cortes. The Request was violently opposed by the best and wisest Men in the Assembly. It was, however, complied with by the Votes of a Majority; and this single Concession was a Precedent for other Concessions of the like kind, until, at last, the Crown obtained a general Power of raising Money, in Cases of Necessity. From that Period the Cortes ceased to be useful, and the People ceased to be free.

Venienti occurrere Morbo.

Oppose a Disease at its Beginning.

A F A R M E R.

By a Vessel arrived in Patuxent, from London, we are favoured with Public Prints to the 14th of December, from which we have extracted the following Intelligence:

WESTMINSTER, November 24.

THIS Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, Knt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message, from his Majesty, to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have chosen to call you together, at this Season of the Year, that my Parliament might have full Time for their Deliberations upon all such Branches of the public Service as may require their immediate Attention, without the Necessity of continuing the Session beyond the Time most suitable to my People, for the Election of a new Parliament: And, I doubt not, but you will be careful, from the same Considerations, to avoid, in your Proceedings, all unnecessary Delay.

Nothing in the present Situation of Affairs abroad, gives me Reason to apprehend, that you will be prevented, by any Interruption of the public Tranquility, from fixing your whole Attention upon such Points as concern the internal Welfare and Prosperity of my People.

Among these Objects of a domestic Nature, none can demand a more speedy or more serious Attention, than what regards the high Price of Corn, which, neither the salutary Laws, passed in the last Session of Parliament, nor the Produce of the late Harvest, have yet been able so far to reduce, as to give sufficient Relief to the Distresses of the poorer Sort of my People. Your late Residence in your several Counties, must have enabled you to judge, whether any farther Provisions can be made, conducive to the Attainment of so desirable an End.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the proper Officers to lay before you the Estimates for the Service of the ensuing Year.

The Experience I have had of your constant Readiness, to grant me all such Supplies as should be found necessary, for the Security, Interest, and Honour of the Nation, (and I have no other to ask you) renders it unnecessary for me to add any Exhortations upon this Head; and, I doubt not, but the same public Considerations, will induce you to persevere, with equal Alacrity, in your Endeavours to diminish the National Debt; while, on my Part, no Care shall be wanting to contribute, as far as possible, to the Attainment of that most essential Object, by every frugal Application of such Supplies, as you shall grant.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Necessity of improving the present general Tranquility, to the great Purpose of maintaining the Strength, the Reputation, and the Prosperity of this Country, ought to be ever before your Eyes. To render your Deliberations for that Purpose successful, endeavour to cultivate a Spirit of Harmony among yourselves. My Concurrence, in whatever will promote the Happiness of my People, you may always depend upon: And, in that Light, I shall ever be desirous of encouraging Union among all those who wish well to their Country.

November 25. This Day the Right Honourable the House of Peers, preceded by the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, waited on his Majesty with their Address of Thanks from the Throne, on opening the present Session: To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

“My Lords,

“Your readiness to provide for the Public Services, with the Unanimity and Dispatch so necessary at this Juncture, as well as to avail yourselves of the present general Tranquility, in order to promote the internal Prosperity of my People, is highly agreeable to me; and I rely upon your Assurances, that you will use your Endeavours to relieve the Distresses which the Poor labour under from the high Price of Corn.

“I thank you for the Joy you express on the increase of my Royal Family; and I feel for the Part you take in my Concern for the unexpected Loss of my late Brother the Duke of York.”

Nov. 27. Yesterday at two o’Clock, the Hon. House of Commons, preceded by Sir John Cuff, Bart. their Speaker, went in Procession to St. James’s, and presented to his Majesty their Address of Thanks for his most gracious Speech on opening the Sessions, which was graciously received.

Dec. 1. When the Hon. House of Commons waited on his Majesty, with their Address of Thanks, his Majesty was pleased to give them the following most gracious Answer:

Gentlemen,

“I return you my very sincere Thanks, for your dutiful and loyal Address; the Part you take in the late happy Event in my Family, compleats the Satisfaction which I receive from it, and your Affection to me appears equally manifest, from the Share you take in the melancholy Incident, which we all regret, and serves as a Consolation to me. I see with Pleasure, the Continuance of that Zeal, and true public Spirit, which I have long experienced in my faithful Commons, by your Attention to the several Objects recommended to your Consideration; and particularly, to the Means of providing against a Scarcity of Corn, and for paying the public Debt. You may depend upon my invariable Attention to the Happiness and Prosperity of my Kingdom.”

WHITEHALL, Nov. 24. The King has been pleased to order Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing a Grant unto James Hewitt, Esq; one of the Justices of the Court of King’s Bench, in the Kingdom of Great-Britain, of the Office or Place of Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, of the said Kingdom of Ireland, in the room of John Baron Bowes, deceased.

St. JAMES’S, Nov. 28. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Thomas Shirley, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Bahama Islands in America, and the Garrisons there.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 5. The King has been pleased to grant unto George Cooke, and Thomas Townshend, the Younger, Esqrs. the Office of Receiver and Paymaster-General of all his Majesty’s Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces, (those employed or to be employed by his Majesty, for the Service in Ireland, the Marine Regiments, and such Regiments of Forces, as are, or shall be under the Care and Direction of the High Admiral of Great Britain, or Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the Time being, always excepted;) And also the Office of Paymaster of all the Monies appointed, or set apart, for the Maintenance of the disabled and superannuated non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers belonging to his Majesty’s Royal Regiments and Gallies.

L O N D O N.

The Dutch East-India Company have had the Misfortune to lose the last homeward-bound Ship from Batavia, which was expected this Year. The Ship was wrecked within three Leagues of the Texel, in a Storm a few Nights ago; and except five or six Sailors, the Whole was lost, among whom were several Passengers, whose Names are not yet known.

Nov. 30. It is said that Edward Willes, Esq; Solicitor-General, has declined being made a Judge of the Court of King’s Bench.

The Reports so often propagated of a Rupture between Russia and the Porte, are nothing more than a Finesse of the French Papal Ministry, who endeavour to counterbalance the Influence of the former, over the Affairs of Poland, by spreading Alarms with respect to Russia, that may oblige her to preserve a watchful Eye at home, and at the same Time keep up the sinking Spirits of the Roman Catholic Party in Poland.

We hear for certain, that Wednesday last was the Day fixed on, for the Departure of his Excellency Count Chatelet Lomont, from Paris to London, in order to enter upon his important Office of Ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty, to the Court of Great-Britain; and he is expected here next Tuesday or Wednesday.

It is said, that a farther Addition to our Marine Forces will be made this Session of Parliament.

Monday last the Honourable James Hewitt, Esq; late one of the Judges of the King’s Bench, kissed his Majesty’s Hand, at St. James’s, on his Appointment to be Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

It is said that a Bill against Usury and Extortion will be brought into Parliament this Session.

Letters from Naples insinuate, that the great Armament, now preparing there, of 12 large Vessels and Four Xebecs, is intended to transport the Jesuits out of that Kingdom.

Private Letters from Berlin say, that the King of Prussia is preparing to make a Journey incog. through the Seven United Provinces; and that afterwards his Majesty will have an Interview with the Prince Stadtholder, at Groningen.

They write from Quebec, that a Silver-Mine has lately been discovered in the Neighbourhood of Governor Rogers’s Settlement, at Michillimackinac, which it was expected would turn out very advantageous.

The Consideration of the high Price of Corn, Provisions, &c. was Yesterday entered upon, in an august Assembly.

Dec. 5. George Onflow, Esq; Son of the late Speaker, and Thomas Townshend, jun. Esq; are both sworn of his Majesty’s most Honourable Privy Council.

Wednesday Night last, landed at Dover, John Wilkes, Esq; from Flanders.

Dec. 7. This Day his Majesty will go in State to the House of Peers, and give the Royal Assent to such Bills as are ready for that Purpose.

This Day there will be a Levée at St. James’s, which is to be continued every Monday following, during the Sessions of Parliament.

It is said that the Importation of salted Provisions will be admitted, for a limited Time, Duty free.

We hear a Stop is intended to be put to the foreign Exportation of any Kind of Provisions from Ireland, except to the British Colonies in America, or to the West-Indies.

It is said that a fixed Price will be set upon all Kinds of Butcher’s Meat sold in the Public Markets of this Metropolis, and that all Weights and Measures will be made uniform through the Kingdom.

We hear 16000 Men will be employed for Sea-Service, for the Year 1768.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Jew of great Business had lately been arrested there, on a Charge of furnishing Counterfeit Mediterranean Passes to Foreigners.

They write from Sicily, that an Insurrection has happened at Palermo in that Island, occasioned by a Scarcity of Bread, in which the Populace massacred the Viceroy’s Guards, took him Prisoner, and killed the Prince de Ventimiglia, and hung up several other Persons of Distinction. The Armament preparing at Naples, is intended to quell the Insurgents; but, in the mean Time, the People are in such a Ferment, that an Insurrection is expected also at the last mentioned Place every Day.

Letters from Florence contain the same Account with respect to the People in that City, who had assembled in such Crowds, one Day last Month, stimulated by the same powerful Motive, the Want of Bread, that one of the Gates of their Town, at which the Grand Dutchess and her Husband, were expected to enter, was obliged to be shut, and their Highnesses were compelled to go a great Way round, in order to get to their Palace.

Dec. 8. Yesterday his Majesty, attended by his Grace the Duke of Ancafter, and the Earl of Coventry, went in State to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill to continue and amend an Act to prohibit the Exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, Flour, Bread, Biscuit, and Starch; and also for extracting Low Wines and Spirits from Wheat, &c. for a limited Time.

The Bill to continue several Acts, to allow the free Importation of Wheat, Flour, Barley, Barley-Meal, Pulse, Oats, Oat-Meal, Rye, Rye-Meal, Rice from the Colonies in North-America, and Wheat-Flour from Africa, for a limited Time.

Dec. 14. The following Changes are confidently talked of to take Place in a few Days:

Earl Gower, to be President of the Council.
Earl of Sandwich, to be Secretary of State.
Richard Rigby, Esq; Secretary at War.
And Lord Weymouth to succeed Lord Townshend, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We hear that the Number of Land Forces to be employed in the Service of the ensuing Year, will amount to Seventeen Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-three, including Officers, and Two Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty Invalids.

We hear also, that One Million Six Hundred Seventy-two Thousand, Five Hundred and Forty Pounds, One Shilling and Six-pence Farthing, will be allowed

Annapolis, February 10, 1768.

W A N T E D.

THREE Thousand Bushels of INDIAN CORN, for ready Money. Any Person having a Quantity, not less than Five Hundred Bushels, and will deliver it at a convenient Landing, by giving Notice thereof, and the Price, to the Subscriber, at Annapolis, he will send his Sloop to receive it.

N. B. The Subscriber has a few Pipes of old MADEIRA Wine, some Hogheads of BARBADOS Rum, some good old Cane Spirits, MUSCOVADO Sugar, by the Barrel, and coarse and fine Salt, all for Sale.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

A YOUNG MAN, bred to Store-Keeping Business, and writes a tolerable Hand. Any Gentleman, or Merchant, in Want of such a Person, will be waited on, by directing to E. B. to the PRINTING-OFFICE, at Annapolis. (2nd)

February 16, 1768.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Lower Marlborough, in Calvert County, on Saturday the 5th Day of March next, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Susannah Hoxton, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, for Sterling Money, Dollars, or Pistoles; the Two following Negroes, viz.

A VALUABLE HOUSE CARPENTER and COOPER; and a likely Girl, about Thirteen Years of Age. (2nd)

CLEMENT SMITH, Executor.

Anne-Arundel County, February 17, 1768.

THE Subscriber gives Notice to all Persons that brought Cloth to his Fulling-Mill, at the Head of South-River, to be drest before the 6th of this Instant, that it is now finished, and the Owners are desired to take it away as soon as they conveniently can. He further informs the Public, that he carries on the Business at said Mill; and those who are pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on their Orders being duly observed, and their Work well done, with Dispatch, and not to be disappointed, as heretofore. All Persons that have open Accounts with him, are desired to settle and discharge the same, in so doing, they will greatly oblige their very humble Servant,

(1st)

JOHN DUCKER.

February 11, 1768.

COMMITTED to St. Mary's County Jail, as a Runaway, Negro Anthony, who says he belongs to William Morgan, of Frederick County. His Master is desired to take him away, and pay Charges to

ROBERT WATTS, Sheriff.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on the great Road, near Abbot's Town, York County, Pennsylvania, a Servant Man, named JOHN LAMB, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and about 25 Years of Age, of a ruddy Complexion, long visaged, brown Hair, pretty long, speaks thick, and has a stern Look, is apt to swear, and much given to drinking, and is by Trade a Taylor: Had on, when he went away, a pretty good Suit of blue Cloaths, with Bath Metal Buttons, and his Cloaths is much greased.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, in any Jail, so as the Subscriber may have him again, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by Mr. George Stricker, in Frederick-Town, Maryland, Mr. Bryan Bruen, Merchant, in Winchester, or the Subscriber, living at Brook's Gap, Augusta County, Virginia. (4th)

JOHN GRATTAN.

RAN away on the 24th of January last, an indentured Servant Man, named THOMAS THROP, a thick well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, much pitted with the Small-Pox, has light brown Hair, and a remarkable large Foot: Had on when he went away, an old Snuff coloured Broad Cloth Coat, and Waistcoat, the Coat has a Velvet Cape, with the Button-holes and Pocket-flaps bound round with Ferret, near the Colour of the Coat, a Pair of old Leather Breeches, an Ofnabrig Shirt, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and a Felt Hat, bound round with Linen. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have a Reward of THREE POUNDS, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(4th)

THOMAS HOPKINS.

THERE will be a Sale of Fifty valuable Country born Negroes, either at Upper Marlborough, or George-Town, on Patowmack, in the Second Week of March ensuing. The Day and Place is not yet absolutely fixed on, but due Notice will be given thereof, in this Gazette, Two Weeks before the Day of Sale. The Sale will be for ready Money, or good London Bills of Exchange. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. Anthony Stewart, Merchant, in Annapolis.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the Subscriber, in Upper-Marlborough, on the 20th of November last, an Iron grey MARE, about 14 Hands high, Five Years old, branded on the right Shoulder I G, and on the left B B, and has a ridge Mare.

Whoever secures said Mare, so that the Owner may get her again, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, paid by

(3rd)

LANCLOTT LEE.

for the Service of the ensuing Year, including the Ordinary of the Navy, and the Office of Ordinance for the Land Service.

Letters from New-York, just received, advise, that the Inhabitants of that Province are going to follow the Example of the People at Boston, by exerting their utmost Endeavours to promote and encourage their own Manufactures in particular, and those of the British Colonies in America, in general.

A Sail-Cloth Manufactory has lately been established at Rhode-Island, so extensive as to employ near One Hundred Workmen.

It is said the American Colonies are sparing, in no Expence, to be furnished with the best English Rams and Sheep, in order to promote the Breed.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.

On Friday Morning last, a Number of armed Men (about 80, it is said) went to the Goal of Carlisle, which they entered by Force, and carried off Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, who were committed on Suspicion of having murdered Ten of our Friend Indians, near Fort Augusta, notwithstanding the Opposition and Perquisitions of the Magistrates, and others, to the contrary.

ANNAPOLIS, February 18.

The Ship *Good Intent*, George Haddon, Master, is arrived in Miles River. On the 3d of January, in Lat. 26° 34' and Long. 55° from London, he spoke the Brig *Elliot*, Thomas Watts, from Liverpool, for New-York: All well.

* Articles of News, and Advertisements omitted this Week, for Want of Room, will be inserted in our next.

TO THE PRINTERS.

February 16, 1768.

THE QUERIST, in your last Paper, applies himself to the Sages of the Law: Who would not be thought a Sage of the Law?

A Bystander often sees more of the Game than the Player; and, who knows but the Bystander is a Sage of the Law?

Let us then take a View of the State of the Case:—An Appointment or Letter of Admission is given by the Ordinary, in Favour of a Minister, to the Vestry of A.

A Letter of Admission given to the Vestry of A. An Innovation with a Witness! A LETTER of Admission! Admission, faith Lord COKE, is, when the Ordinary admits a Clerk as able, who is thereon instituted to the Cure of Souls in a Parish.

I have heard of one VESTRY affecting to be Patrons, but never heard of their being PRIESTS before. But, perhaps, they are Lay Readers only. Well, then, there is a Letter of Admission given to them—"in Favour of a Minister,"—that is, they are admitted to read Prayers and Preach, and the Minister to receive the Salary. The Tables are turn'd; the Ministers us'd to read Prayers and Preach, and the Vestry to claim the Salary.

Correct the Case, and say, A Letter of Admission is given by the Ordinary, in Favour of a Vestry, to the Minister of A. This would better answer the Querist's Intention.

Who, or what are Vestries? A Name much talk'd of, and as little understood. They would be Ordinaries, Patrons, and Incumbents; and yet, in Fact, they are still but Vestries. * Sidefemen, otherwise Questfemen, otherwise Vestry-men, (so called from their meeting in the Vestry-Room, that is, the Place where the Holy Vestments are kept, under their Inspection) are certain Persons chosen in each Parish, as Assistants (expressly so called in all the Law-Books) to the Churchwardens, and their joint Office is thus set forth by Authority. † They shall take Care and provide, that the Churches be well and sufficiently repair'd, and so from Time to Time kept and maintain'd; that the Windows be well glazed, and the Floors be kept paved plain and even; and to prevent the Profanation of Churches, and to provide Books, &c. and to levy Assessments, to discharge the Accounts. Agreeable to this is their Office describ'd in the 15th Section of the Act of 1701-2, and other Acts of Assembly. It is directed that there shall be Six Vestrymen, at least, in each Parish. It is a Custom in some Parishes to elect Twelve, in some, Twenty-four; and, it would be well if that Number, or a larger, was fixt upon by the Parishioners, for the future, in the Province.

In case of a Vacancy, a Vestry may desire, or petition the Ordinary, to appoint a Minister of a neighbouring Parish to officiate in their Church. A Petition presupposes a Want of Right (Want of Right, says Lord COKE, and Want of Remedy, is all one) in the Persons who offer it, and a Right existing in the Person to whom it is offered. But a Petition cannot confer a Right, or take it away. If the Ordinary has a Right of appointing, upon a Petition, he has the same without it; since it would be hard if the granting a Favour upon being asked, should preclude the Power of doing it, without asking.—But, supposing a Plenary, what becomes of the Petition? To petition, where there is no Possibility of Redress, is an Act of Madness and Folly. By an Appointment, the Church is full against a common Person, by an Induction against the Lord Proprietary himself.

The Incumbent has an absolute Freehold therein for his Life, from which he is not removable but by a Course of Law, according to the Practice of ecclesiastical Courts. Co. 1 Inst. 136.

Vestries are to keep Registers, under their Inspection, of Births, Marriages, and Burials, and for keeping a fair Register of all Vestry Proceedings.—Not of the Proceedings of the Ordinary, not of Presentations, Inductions, or Licences. The Clerk of the Council performs this Office. The Vestry have as much to do in this Matter as the Pope.

Vestries, in case of a Vacancy, are to receive the Salary, and—to expend it, how? In buying, (if not

immediately necessary, for the Repairs of the Church) in improving and stocking a Glebe for succeeding Ministers.—But what in a Plenary? They have as much Right to One Pound of the Minister's Tobacco, as to the Shirt on his Back.

But, the Vestry, says the Querist, may send an Order to the Sheriff; and, if the Sheriff will take my Advice, he will light his Pipe with it, or put it to a fitter Use.

Some Works for general Use are fit.

For some Folks read, but all Folks I-t.

SWIFT.

The Church, Church-Yard and Glebe, are the Parson's Freehold. If he is kept out of the Church by Force, by certifying into Chancery, a Writ of *Vi Laidā Removenda* † is directed to be issued to the Sheriff, to take with him Assistance to remove the Force, to put the Minister into peaceable Possession, and to bring up the Rioters before the Chancellor, to be dealt with according to Law; whom he may punish by Fine or Imprisonment.

If a Man keeps forcible Possession of his Glebe, he may recover treble Damages and Costs. Co. 1 Inst. §. 431.

Lord COKE declares an Advowson to be—wherein a Man hath an absolute Ownership and Property, as he hath in Lands or Rents; and, by the Common Law, he may convey his Right to any other in what Manner he thinks proper.

Hence appears the Absurdity of the Claim of one Vestry to a Right of Presentation. A Minister's Title to his Parish in this Province, is just upon the same Footing with the Landholder to his Lands, both being held by Patent from the Lord Proprietor †.

When a Man accuses another of acting repugnant to the Law, he ought to be himself a Sage of the Law. If he thinks as he speaks, he knows no more of the Law than my Horse.

Pluralities are tenable by Laws, the Effect of which no Act of Assembly in this Province, can ever invalidate. But, hear him! hear him!

The Vestry of A are to tell their Parson, You are Minister of B; we will have nothing to do with you. The Vestry of B, are to tell him, You are Minister of A; we will have nothing to do with you; and so they are to beat their Principal about like a Shuttle-Cock: And, What Answer do they deserve to this polite Address?—If I were the Minister, I would say, "Repair your Church and Church-Yard, keep the Windows glazed, the Floors even, levy your Assessments, pay the Bills, behave respectfully to your PRINCIPAL, return Home, mind your own Affairs, DRIVE your NEGROES, for no longer shall you DRIVE your PARSON."

But see how prettily he rings Changes:

First, He is Minister of A; then he is not Minister of A. Secondly, He is Minister of B; then he is not Minister of B. Thirdly, He is Minister either of A or B. And, Lastly, He is Minister of neither A nor B.

This is what I would call the Art of Sinking in Law, which is as much an Original, in its Way, as the following Specimen of the Art of Sinking in Poetry, with which it corresponds. The Poet, describing a beautiful Child, says;

So fair thou art, that if great Cupid be
A Child, as Poets say, sure thou art he;
Fair Venus would mistake thee for her own,
Did not thy Eyes proclaim thee not her Son;
There, all the Lightnings of thy Mother shine,
And, with a fatal Brightness, kill in thine.

First, He is Cupid; then he is not Cupid. First, Venus would mistake him; then he would not mistake him. Next, his Eyes are his Mother's; and, Lastly, they are not his Mother's, but his own.

I am Yours,

A BYSTANDER.

* Co. Inst. Passim. God. &c. &c.

† F. N. B. Fo. 54. Reg. Orig. Fol. 59, 60.

† The Churches in Maryland are Royal Donations. No Donation incurs a Lapse, a Lapse must be ab Inferiore ad Superiorem. The King, or Lord Proprietary, cannot be bound by Lapse of Time, because of their Supremacy. God. c. 22, §. 3.

February 17, 1768.

On Wednesday the Second Day of March next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Mr. Robert Bishop, in Joppa, will be exposed to public Sale, and peremptorily sold to the highest Bidder,

THE Dwelling-House of the late Mr. David McCulloch, in said Town, with Kitchen adjoining, and other Improvements, standing on that Part of Lot No. 4, not already disposed of. Also Lot No. 18, on which the Garden now stands, exclusive of that Part thereof, with the Improvements thereon, sold lately to Mr. James Dick. Any Person inclining to purchase, may be shown the Premises, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. Charles Lin, at Joppa.

At same Time will be sold, Three Hundred and Forty Acres of Land, lying near Joppa.

MARY McCULLOCH, Executrix.
ANTHONY STEWART, Executor.

FEBRUARY 18, 1768.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 17th Day of March next, at the Coffee-House in ANNAPOLIS, for ready Money only, and to be entered on immediately,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on the North-Side of SEVERN, where Mr. BENJAMIN WRIGHT formerly lived, containing Three Hundred ACRES, more or less, 6 or 8 Acres of which is good Upland Meadow. There is on it Two good Apple Orchards. The Title is indisputable.

(1st)

HENRY WRIGHT.

* The Land lies about Five Miles from Annapolis.

* Godolphin, c. 13.

† Can. 35.

CLOCK and WATCHMAKER,

Who has about Three Years to serve.

For further Particulars, enquire at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

Talbot County, December 26, 1767.

HAVING been lately robbed of a considerable Sum of Money, and am informed, by good Authority, that a Negro Man, commonly known by the Name of *Berry's Abel*, with the Assistance of his reputed Wife, (already in Custody) hath committed the Theft. I do hereby offer a Reward of THREE PISTOLES, to be paid to any Person or Persons that shall apprehend and bring him before *John Galsborough*, Esq; one of the Magistrates for this County. Said Negro is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, rather luffy than otherwise: Had on, and took with him, a Castor Hat, almost new, a blue Cloth Coat, and a Country Cloth Jacket, Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of Boots, and a Great Coat. He likewise took with him a light grey coloured Horse, about 14 Hands high. This Fellow, I'm told, was formerly a Slave, the Property of Mr. *Joseph Berry*, but lately received his Freedom, as a Step judged Necessary to be, in order to quiet effectually some Scruples of Conscience, the Owner religiously entertained, in consequence of his keeping Negroes in Slavery; yet, nevertheless, it is now presumed, that said Negro, hath, since his Change of Condition, had the principal Direction of all the Roguery carried on by the Negroes of his Acquaintance; seeing his present Situation encourages him to offer for Sale (with greater Boldness) the Effects unjustly obtained by them, as the Produce of his own Labour.

(6th) ANDREW MEIN.

COMMITTED to Kent County Jail, on Suspicion of being Runaways, a certain *William Hudson*, and *James Smith*, who say they are Servants to *William Groves* of Baltimore County.

Their Master is desired to take them out of Jail, or they will be sold for their Fees.

(6th) J. NICHOLSON, Sheriff of Kent County.

Annapolis, February 3, 1767.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, and others, That the Subscriber, who has, for several Years past, serv'd Mr. *William Reynolds*, as Hostler, has now rented his Stables, where he proposes (as he is furnished with every necessary Article in that Way) to keep a LIVERY STABLE; and hopes he will be enabled to give the utmost Satisfaction to any Person that may please to employ him in the above Way.

(6th) PETER HARTLAND.

Baltimore-Town, January 11, 1768.

COMMITTED to my Custody, on Suspicion of being Runaways, and are now lying in *Joppa* Jail, the following Persons, viz.

A Negro Fellow, who calls himself *JACK*, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be 50 Years old, is of a yellowish Complexion, and can hardly speak to be understood. He says his Master's Name is *George Croft*, who lives near *Queen-Anne*.

ELISABETH BRYAN, a thin visag'd Woman, of small Stature, has a high Nose, and is very handy at her Needle. She says she served her Time in *Philadelphia*, to one of the Name of *Tolly*.

MICHAEL OBILDER, about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, he is full faced, and about 20 Years of Age; and says he bound himself to a certain *William Greenfield*, in *Patapsco* Neck, in Baltimore County.

Now lying in the Jail in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

JOHN HINES, an Irishman, says he is a Servant to *William Hide*, near *Bladensburg*, is about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has been lately shot in the left Thigh, near his Ham, which he says was done in *Virginia*, when he formerly ran away: He wears a grey Wig, has a new white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Country Stockings and Shoes.

A Negro Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, is 5 Feet 8 Inches high: He appears to be a new Negro, and seems to say he belongs to *Addison*, near the Water.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, alias *MALONE*, a Painter by Trade, and appears to be the same as is advertis'd in the *Philadelphia* Papers, by *John Gratton*, of *Brax's* Gap, in *Augusta* County, *Virginia*.

Whoever owns any of the above Servants or Slaves, are desired to come, and fetch them away, within the Time limited by Law, and to pay Fees and Charges, otherwise they will be sold for the same, as the Law directs.

(8th) DANIEL CHAMIER, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

A FULL Meeting of the OHIO COMPANY is desired, on Tuesday the 23d Day of February, at *Stafford* Court-House, in *Virginia*, on Business of Importance.

(7th) G. MASON, Treasurer.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Henry Gassaway*, at *Joppa*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, sometime in December last, a black Horse, about 14 Hands high, has a long Bob Tail, but neither Brand, nor Ear-Mark, as can be seen.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

January 23, 1768.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from ONIEL's Storehouse Door, in BALTIMORE-TOWN, on Saturday the 26th Day of December last, after Sun-set, a large roan HORSE, about 15 Hands high, with a Switch Mane and Tail; has lately had the Ailment, and is swell'd thereby under the off Side; he has been rowl'd in the off Flank, where the Hair is not yet grown. He had on a Bridle and Saddle, and Two Wallets, one of which contained 25 lb. of brown Sugar, and 3 Towels.

Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, living in *Anne-Arundel* County, about 16 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, shall receive a Reward of THREE POUNDS; and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief, paid by

(6th) NATHAN DORSEY.

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.

WHEREAS a Packet of Letters, directed to *Brian Philpot*, was, about the Middle of August last, delivered to the Skipper of a Boat, belonging to *Little Choptank*, bound for *Baltimore*, by Captain *Fox* from the *West-Indies*, then lying in *Chester-River*; which said Packet has never been received. I shall therefore be obliged to any Person, into whose Hands it may have fallen, that they will send the same to me, as it contains Papers of some Consequence.

MARY PHILPOT.

January 20, 1768.

WHEREAS my Wife, RUTH WRIGHT, hath for some Time eloped from me, and hath frequently complained that I turned her away, and that she was apprehensive of violent Usage from me. I hereby publicly declare, that she left me of her own Will, and that her Apprehensions are absolutely groundless, and that I am willing to receive her again, and to live with her in all that Harmony and Concord, which should subsist between Man and Wife.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

STRAY'D or STOLEN from *Elk-Ridge* Laiding, sometime in November last, a small bay HORSE, about 13 and an Half Hands high. He has a large Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, and a small Blaze down his Face, a hanging Mane; he trots and gallops, has one of his hind Feet white, and is branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder, thus, PW, (joined together).

Whoever brings the said Horse home, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, on applying to the Subscriber, living on *Elk-Ridge*.

(6th) THOMAS WHITE, Son of JAMES.

Bladensburg, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

I INTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eastern Branch of *Patawmac* River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from *Bladensburg*, the same Distance from *Georgetown*, and Eight Miles by Water from *Alexandria*; about 130 Acres are improvable Tide Marsh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000 lb. of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4 s. per 100 lb. I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 300 Acres of level Land to work besides the Meadow. There are 14 Bushels of Wheat, and 15 and an Half of Rye, sowed, and about 50 Acres of fresh Ground for Corn. The Buildings are sufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

I want to sell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from *Georgetown*, near *Patawmac* River; 300 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The rest is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no good Spring on the Land. Also about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered.

The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest. RICHARD HENDERSON.

* If any one will give a good Price, I will sell the whole Tract on the Eastern Branch, which I proposed to Rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaser, on Condition that Interest be regularly paid; or, I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

ANNAPOLIS, October 29, 1767.

S C H E M E

OF THE

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

THE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAND, have constantly, and ineffectually, hitherto, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Twelve pence per Hoghead on Tobacco exported.

A CONSTITUTIONAL Tax on the People to support an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been greatly desired, frequently attempted, and as often refused by the Upper House.

THE Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the FINES, FORFEITURES, AMERCIAMENTS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion of the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years; The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Creditors, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.

A SUBSCRIPTION therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been open'd, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their other Grievances; and, by RESOLVE also of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purposes, the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, by which to raise ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Common Money, is submitted to the PUBLIC.

PRIZE	of	£. 500	is	£. 500
1	—	250	—	250
1	—	100	—	100
2	—	50	are	100
2	—	30	—	60
4	—	20	—	80
4	—	15	—	60
10	—	10	—	100
20	—	5	—	100
50	—	4	—	200
80	—	3	—	240
73	—	2 10	—	182 10
2250	—	2	—	4500
1	First drawn Blank,	—	—	13 15
1	Last drawn Blank,	—	—	13 15
2500	Prizes,	—	—	£. 6500
2500	Blanks,	—	—	£. 6500
5000	Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to,	—	—	£. 7500
	From which deduct - 1000	—	—	£. 6500

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

THE Drawing to be in the Court-House at ANNAPOLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; Messieurs THOMAS SPRIGG, WILLIAM PACA, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, South-River, THOMAS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL, of Annapolis, and SAMUEL CHASE, or such of them as shall chuse to act.

THE said Managers to give Bond to the Honourable SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as soon as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generously given to the above Use.

THE SCHEME to be made public in the MARYLAND and VIRGINIA GAZETTES, and PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

"LIFE, without LIBERTY, is worse than DEATH," TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of most of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

There not having been such a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many TICKETS to lie on the Risk of the SCHEME, being still unfold; and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the November County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolved to begin the Drawing, certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tuesday in May next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Convenience. It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be sold, but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn.

THE MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlemen, who have assisted in the SALE of TICKETS, and beg they will return any they may have unfold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5 s. and 1 s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines. At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.